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Enlarged Plenum of WPK Chagang Provincial Committee Held Under Guidance of President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, Nov. 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of Chagang Province from October 29 to November 8.

During his on-the-spot guidance the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspected industrial enterprises including the tractor plant, precision machine plant, machine tool plant, Amnokgang Tyre Factory and many other machine plants, cornstarch factory, September Textile Mill and other light industry factories and cooperative farms in Chagang Province. And he organised consultative meetings of Party and economic functionaries in each area to give concrete tasks and personally organised and guided on the spot a number of important work including work for making a revolution in the foodstuff industry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided on November 8 an enlarged plenary meeting of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Provincial Party Committee and Members of the Provincial Party Auditing Commission.

Also attending the plenary meeting were Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council and functionaries of Party and power organs, economic bodies and working people's organisations in the capital and province.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had visited Chagang Province in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution to brightly illumine the road to be followed by the province, led the Party members and working people to perform constant miracles and innovations and make advance and leap and looked after the life of the people with a warm, paternal affection, appeared in the meeting hall, the attendants of the meeting enthusiastically welcomed the fatherly leader with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause that shook the meeting hall.

The plenary meeting discussed tasks for carrying out more thoroughly the policy of grand socialist construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made an important concluding speech at the plenary meeting.

At the plenary meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, highly appreciated the great successes made by the entire Party members and working people of the province in all fields of the socialist construction by vigorously waging the "speed battle" under the red banner of the three revolutions, upholding the decisions of the Fifth Congress of our Party.

The Party members and working people in Chagang Province infinitely faithful to the leader have made a great contribution to further consolidating the economic foundations of the country and increasing the might of socialism by making uninterrupted progress and innovation in all fields of the national economy, bearing deep in their hearts the policy of socialist construction put forth by the leader in each period and the teachings given by him during his on-the-spot guidance to the work of the province.

The leader said that all the successes made by the Party members and working people in Chagang Province in the grand socialist construction attest to the justness of the revolutionary policies put forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party and to the great vitality of the great *Juche* idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The leader also said that all these successes have been made possible thanks to the thorough establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the Party members and working people through the vigorous acceleration of the ideological revolution and further strengthening of the organisational discipline of the Party in the recent years.

The leader stressed that all these successes have been achieved particularly because the members of the groups of the three revolutions dispatched to industrial enterprises and cooperative farms, in close cooperation with the Party organisations, powerfully conducted the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, went down deep among the masses and gave full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom of the working people.

The respected and beloved leader expressed great satisfaction with the brilliant successes made in Chagang Province, extended, in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic, congratulations to the Party organisations, guiding personnel, Party members and working people, scientists, technicians in the province and members of the groups of the three revolutions and wished them still greater successes in the future.

At the plenary meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth programmatic tasks to scale with flying colours all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party by consolidating the already made successes and waging more powerfully the battle of the grand socialist construction and to lay a solid basis for capturing the ten major heights of the next prospective plan and improve the livelihood of the people more radically by dashing forward continuously at a high speed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that great efforts should be directed continuously to perfecting the inner departmental structures in the industrial domains and further strengthening the independence of our industry.

The leader, first of all, put forth the task to build up more firmly the heavy industrial bases and laid stress on thoroughly implementing the consistent policy of the Party on developing industries with raw materials of our country, while replenishing the weak branches and building those branches which the province does not have to perfect the production processes quickly, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Saying that it is the decisive guarantee for the growth of industrial production as a whole to effect innovation in the field of extraction industry, the first process of production, the leader taught that in order to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and make a new leap continuously in the economic construction, it is imperative to work boldly to actively exploit new mines and replace mining installations with large, modern and high-speed ones and diversify the transport operation and thus radically increase the output of coal and various minerals.

The leader put forth the tasks to reliably explore the road ahead of the mining industry by securing a greater number of new reserves of ore and coal mines in the field of geological survey and build new plants for successfully treating an increasing amount of ore.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task for the workers of the Amnokgang Tyre Factory to double the present production capacity on the basis of the already achieved successes, and taught that a belt production base should be rapidly expanded.

At the plenary meeting, the leader advanced important tasks of the engineering industry for bringing the technical revolution to a new stage and further developing the productive forces of the country as a whole.

The leader took concrete measures to normalize the machine-tool production on a high level by further augmenting the capacity of the casting shop and large material processing shop, while consolidating the already made successes.

The leader also taught that automation elements, appliances and metres should be produced in larger quantities to meet the demand of the developing realities in which semi- and full-automation are being widely introduced in all fields of the national economy.

The leader set forth the task to increase the production of various accessory parts of tractors and send them to the tractor plants as well as the rural economy in large quantities for satisfying more fully the demand for tractor accessories, today when the production of tractors is sharply increasing in our country.

The leader also taught that the machine plants should make continuously vigorous endeavours to lay more solidly the materials bases by themselves in the spirit of self-reliance and produce with their own efforts the cooperative products for which they depend upon other plants.

Stressing that the rapid development of the national economy and the promotion of the technical revolution demand a large quantity of electricity, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks to increase the output of electricity without interruption.

The leader taught that the construction of large-scale power plants should be pushed ahead by making use of abundant hydraulic resources in the province and, at the same time, medium- and small-scale power stations be built on a large scale through a mass drive on each river.

At the plenary meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task to fully meet the sharply growing demand for transport.

The leader who is deeply concerned to provide our people with a more abundant and civilized life and looks after the work for the promotion of the well-being of the people with a warm, fatherly love, acquainted himself with the work in the field of light industry as a whole in the province and advanced the concrete tasks for further increasing the production of mass consumption goods.

The leader laid particular stress on effecting a great innovation in the food processing industry to improve the dietary life of the people and relieve the women from the burden of kitchen work.

The leader emphasized that it is important to operate well the newly built cornstarch factory equipped with modern facilities and normalize production and taught that its second stage project should be finished as soon as possible to produce various processed foodstuffs on a large scale.

The leader also stressed that the locally-controlled factories should produce by themselves various kinds of daily necessities in greater quantities by actively tapping inner reserves and the demand for glass bottles which is growing further with each passing day along with the rapid development of food processing industry should be met by themselves.

At the plenary meeting, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke highly of the fact that Huichon, Manpo and other cities and workers' settlements have been built well and taught that other cities and workers' settlements should be built up neatly in the future. He took great care personally to organize the construction forces and put forth tasks to lay solid building-materials production bases.

Stressing that it is important to extensively use local materials in construction, the leader said that the designers should go deep into the reality and draw up blueprints suitable to the local conditions.

The leader, on the basis of comprehensively acquainting himself with the work of the rural economy in Chagang Province in recent years, said that there are still a lot of reserves in the mountainous areas and brightly indicated the concrete direction and ways for effecting an epochal change in agriculture in the mountainous areas.

The leader said that in order to increase the grain production, it is necessary, above all, to obtain its varieties adaptable to the climatic and soil conditions of the highland lying high above the sea level.

The leader highly praised the agro-scientists in the province who made big successes in increasing grain and vegetable output by securing their varieties suitable to the climate and soil of the highland and laid stress on continuing the research work for producing varieties of maize, potato, wheat and vegetables suited to the characteristics of the mountainous area.

Stressing that to boost the grain output, maize should be sown in more fields, the leader taught that new land should be obtained by extensively rearranging land along the rivers and streams.

The leader also taught that to increase the grain output, the work of improving arable land should be carried out in a mass movement.

The leader said that while sharply raising the grain output, stockbreeding should be developed to increase meat output and the varieties of vegetables be improved to boost vegetable output and thus more meat and vegetables should be supplied to the working people in cities and workers' settlements.

The leader taught at the plenary meeting that all the tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" should be carried out in the near future. Saying that mechanizations should be actively accelerated in the countryside to free the peasants from arduous labour, he accorded such great solicitude as taking measures to send many tractors to the cooperative farms in the mountainous area. He emphasized that the province should build up a tractor accessory factory by itself as early as possible for the increased utility rate of tractors so as to mechanize all farm work including carriage.

The leader taught that many trees of various kinds should be planted through a mass movement to create forests and they be cared for meticulously in accordance with the Party policy on making use of mountains in the mountainous areas.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that Party work should be strengthened above all in order to successfully carry out the vast revolutionary tasks of the province.

The leader said that the Party organizations should arm all Party members and working people firmly with the great *Juche* idea to make them think and act as required by the *Juche* idea and establish the firm revolutionary manner of defending and carrying through Party policies unconditionally with the attitude of a master toward revolution.

The leader taught that education in the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened along with education in the *Juche* idea.

Let us strengthen education in the revolutionary traditions—this is a slogan of our Party, said the leader. He emphasized that only when education in the revolutionary traditions is carried on well, can people courageously march forward without vacillation whatever wind may blow and whatever difficulties may block the road ahead of them and can our people keep a powerful advance at the speed of Chollima and develop the national economy at a fast pace.

Noting that Party work must be turned into work with men, that is, work with cadres, work with Party members and work with masses, the leader said that Party organizations should always educate, control, care for and love cadres, commanding personnel of revolution, so that they may remain infinitely loyal to the Party and devote their all to the struggle for the Party and the people and for the revolution and construction.

The leader taught that the role of the working people's organizations such as Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Union of Agricultural Working People and the Democratic Women's Union should be enhanced further so as to educate the masses of all walks of life and rally them closer around the Party.

The teachings given by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance to Chagang Province serve as a programmatic guideline in fulfilling the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Fifth Congress of our Party ahead of schedule and occupying the ten major prospective targets of economic construction with flying colours by effecting a new upsurge in the battle of grand socialist construction and as an inspiring banner for more powerfully rousing the entire Party members and working people to the struggle to accelerate the independent reunification of the country and the cause of socialism and communism.

All Patriotic Forces in North and South, Let Us Break Deadlock to Reunification by Discussing National Salvation Measures!

63rd Enlarged Meet of CC of Democratic Front for Reunification of Fatherland Held

PYONGYANG, Nov. 9 (KCNA)—The 63rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held in Pyongyang on November 8, at which active measures of national salvation were discussed for tiding over the present difficulties lying before our nation and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Rim Chun Chu, General Secretary of the Central People's Committee; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; presidium members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Kim Duk Ran, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; functionaries of political parties and public organisations and men of science, education, culture, public health and the press.

At the meeting Comrade Ho Dam, Foreign Minister, made a report headlined "On Tiding over the Present Difficulties Created before Our Nation and Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland." (See page 2)

Representatives of political parties and public organizations took the floor at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed first by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He fully approved and supported the report submitted to the meeting, saying that it clearly put forth realistic national salvation measures for convening as early as possible a great national congress or a political consultative conference participated in by representatives of political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in the north and south to discuss measures for tiding over the present difficulties and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued:

Answering our national tolerance and fair and aboveboard proposals for national reunification with the double-dealing and delaying tactics, the south Korean authorities have flagrantly violated the three principles of national reunification. All these facts patently show that in Korea there actually exists the threat of northward aggression from the south, not the "threat of southward aggression" from the north.

In an attempt to perpetuate the split of the nation and realize the wild ambition for long-term office the present south Korean authorities declared as their policy the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and craftily thrashed out and are peddling about a "motion calling for the separate admission" of south Korea "to the United Nations," a new variety of the "motion for simultaneous U.N. admission of two Koreas."

Today the south Korean youth and students and patriotic people are directing the spearhead of their struggle to the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime," combining this struggle with the struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom and developing the struggle against fascism and for democracy on to a new higher stage, he noted, and stressed: The Pak Jung Hi clique who are engrossed in treachery will be unable to escape a stern punishment at the hands of the people.

If patriotic, democratic figures come to power in south Korea in place of the present rulers, we can peacefully achieve the reunification of the country through negotiations and collaboration by the united strength of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the democratic forces in south Korea.

One of the immediate questions to be solved to remove the danger of war in our country and promote the cause of its peaceful reunification is to take the berets of the "U.N. forces" off the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and pursuing the policies of interference, aggression and war and force them to withdraw completely, he said. He pungently denounced Ford's scheduled visit to south Korea, saying that through this the U.S. imperialists seek to give a shot in the arm of traitor Pak Jung Hi faced with the catastrophic crisis, encourage him and thus continue their vicious colonial policy and splitting policy against Korea. He demanded that the U.S. imperialists accept without delay our proposal on concluding a peace agreement and withdraw their aggressor forces out of south Korea at once.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification."

He declared: The basic proposal of the Government of the Republic on convening a great national congress or a political consultative conference participated in by representatives of political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in the north and south to discuss such questions as the questions of normalising the dialogue between the north and south and improving the north-south relations on the principles of unity and collaboration, turning the armistice in Korea into a lasting peace after the withdrawal of foreign troops and other internal and external questions arising on the road to the reunification of the country is the most reasonable proposal at the present stage for successfully realizing the cause of reunification in conformity with the will and desire of the whole nation.

He expressed the conviction that all the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in south Korea would support this fair and aboveboard proposal.

Kim Song Ryul, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, spoke next at the meeting.

Fully approving and supporting the report submitted to the meeting, he stated: The reunification of the country is not a question related to the interests of any particular circle or party but is the common cause of the nation in which all the classes, circles and parties of our country desirous of the reunification have a keen interest. The whole nation should firmly unite as one for the reunification.

Next speaker was Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

Fully approving and supporting the report which put forth a national-salvation proposal for newly promoting the cause of national reunification, he said that the whole nation should display a firm independent spirit, reject all forms of interference of outside forces and solve the question of reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves in order to tide over the present difficulties facing the nation and promote the cause of national reunification.

Speeches were made at the meeting also by Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; and Kim Duk Ran, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

They warmly supported the new patriotic initiative, the most fair and aboveboard, realistic proposals for national reunification containing the questions of convening as soon as possible a great national congress or a political consultative conference, taking the berets of the "United Nations forces" off the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and driving them out without delay. They unanimously expressed their resolution to actively struggle to realize the initiative.

The meeting adopted a "statement of the enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland" amid the warm approval and support of the attendants.

"On Tiding Over Present Difficulties Created before Our Nation and Promoting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland"

Report of Foreign Minister Ho Dam at 63rd Enlarged Meeting of CC of DFRF

PYONGYANG, Nov. 9 (KCNA)—It is high time that all the patriotic forces in the north and south should display the spirit of grand national unity and jointly elaborate a national salvation program for promoting the cause of national reunification with renewed efforts, Comrade Ho Dam, Foreign Minister, stressed. He proposed that representatives of the political parties and social organizations and personages of various circles in the north and south hold a great national congress or a political consultative conference at the earliest possible date.

He made this proposal in his report "On Tiding Over the Present Difficulties Created before Our Nation and Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" submitted to the 63rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held on Nov. 8 in Pyongyang.

To reunify the divided country is the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people and it is an urgent task, which brooks not a moment's delay, he said, and stressed: The situation prevailing in our country today urgently demands that we take more adequate steps to tide over the difficulties lying on the road to the country's reunification.

He recalled the fact that in accordance with the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Government of the DPRK had advanced many concrete proposals and waged a tireless struggle for their realization, repeatedly put forward many fair and aboveboard proposals since the publication of the north-south joint statement, a shining embodiment of the great *Juche* idea of the leader, and that particularly when the danger of permanent national split was created, the leader set forth the five-point program of national reunification.

Comrade Ho Dam said:

We exercised utmost national tolerance to the other side of the dialogue to bring the north-south dialogue to a success in accordance with the policy of broad-range negotiations laid down by the great leader and made all efforts we could to realize the ardent desire of the whole nation for reunification at the earliest date in the lofty patriotic spirit.

If any of the reasonable proposals put forward by us was realized, the cause of national reunification would have been greatly promoted.

But things have developed quite differently. No progress has been made in the solution of the reunification question in the past two years or more since the announcement of the north-south joint statement. Today the north-south dialogue is virtually in a state of rupture.

The North-South Coordination Commission which came into being as a joint body of the nation to discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the points of agreement in the north-south joint statement has not yet restored its composition though a considerable time has passed since it was wrecked due to the criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities. Contacts between vice-Chairmen of the Coordination Commission arranged at the initiative of our side have been completely deadlocked and the dialogue has become little more than a mere name.

The extremely rash "anti-communist" racket of the south Korean authorities has led the north-south relations to the tense predialogue state and the situation is growing most catastrophic.

Lately south Korean rulers have brought the north-south dialogue to the state of complete rupture and, further aggravating tension between the north and south, frenziedly intensified the fascist repression of the south Korean people and desperately stepped up as never before hostile provocative acts and war preparations against our Republic.

Things have come to such a pass that the highest person in authority in south Korea declared "the ROK is faced with a life-and-death struggle against the communists" and went the length of making without hesitation bellicose clamours about "unification by vanquishing communism", raving that "we must fight and win to live". The south Korean authorities have thus led the north-south relations to the worst state and viciously intensified the savage fascist repression of the south Korean people.

Only in a few months from April this year the south Korean rulers arrested more than 2,800 students and people of all walks of life in south Korea, put them to harsh, brutal tortures and persecution defying human imagination, such as electric torture, water torture and anaesthetic torture, to impose preposterous charges upon them and passed capital punishment upon numerous people by faking up all kinds of "cases".

This is the diabolic repressive atrocities which no tyrant or no fascist in all ages and countries of the world had ever committed.

As all these stark facts show, the present south Korean rulers have all along persisted in shameless perfidy and base intrigues and manoeuvres from the very start of the dialogue with us, totally trampled underfoot the spirit of the north-south joint statement and stamped out the dialogue arranged with so much efforts and a bright prospect for reunification.

We can neither make any compromise with the splittists nor join hands with the betrayers.

Through the course of the north-south negotiations the Korean people and the world people have come to clearly understand the just stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and see through the criminal machinations of the south Korean rulers obstructing national reunification and more clearly see who truly wants the country's reunification and peace and who seeks split and war, who is a true patriot and who is a traitor in Korea.

The consistent perfidy and deception of the present south Korean authorities have brought the dialogue between the north and south to the verge of rupture and marred an atmosphere of negotiations beyond retrieve.

A few days ago, Pak Jung Hi, answering questions by a U.S. journalist, clamoured that the U.S. troops carrying the signboard of the "United Nations forces" should stay on in south Korea. Timing with this, Kim Jong Pil more fully disclosed the intention to perpetuate the national split, saying that "even if the day of unification may be more distant and the present state of split continue", "two Koreas" should be admitted to the United Nations.

The reality shows that it is, indeed, impossible to solve the question of national reunification through negotiations with the present south Korean authorities as they persistently take the road of reaction, the road of treachery to the nation and cry for the perpetuation of the national division, not the reunification of the country.

We cannot let the suffering of national split continue indefinitely or leave the present tension between the north and south which has reached the extreme pitch as it is, he stressed, and continued:

Not only the people of our northern half refuse to tolerate any longer the tragedy of national split, but also the south Korean people who have had their fill of the national misfortunes caused by the division of the country refuse to put up with the present life any longer.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Enraged at the schemes of the splittists at home and abroad for the permanent split of the nation and the fascistization moves of the south Korean reactionaries, the south Korean people have valiantly risen in a struggle against them."

Under the difficult conditions where the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by its stooges have been intensified as never before, the south Korean people have risen again in a courageous struggle for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, displaying the heroic mettle and indomitable anti-imperialist, anti-fascist fighting spirit of the Korean nation.

The south Korean people have clearly realized through their experience of life and struggle that they can gain nothing as long as they leave alone the Pak Jung Hi bandits who resort only to the fascist terrorism at the point of bayonets and that they can achieve the democratic rights and freedom, the reunification and independence of the country only by overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship.

In view of the indelible, grave crimes committed by Pak Jung Hi and his ilk against the fatherland and the nation, we consider it natural for the south Korean people to have determinedly come out with shouting "Down with the Pak regime" and express undivided support and firm solidarity for their just struggle.

Since the struggle of the south Korean people is directly related to the vital interests of the whole nation, we take the stand of fully sharing responsibility for it and regard it as our lofty national duty to support and encourage their struggle.

The more the fascist oppression is intensified, the fiercer the resistance of the people becomes and as the revolutionary struggle expands and strengthens, the enemy of the people will go to ruin in the flames of this struggle. This is the inexorable law of the development of history.

If Pak Jung Hi and his ilk who are engrossed in the fascist suppression in south Korea, have brought the north-south dialogue to a deadlock and obstruct the reunification of the country are compelled to step down in face of the struggle of the south Korean people and a new democratic figure comes to power, this will open a decisively favourable phase in realizing the peaceful reunification of the country,

If a new democratic figure comes to power in south Korea, the door of the dialogue which is now closed will open again and all the questions concerning the national reunification can be smoothly solved peacefully on a democratic principle with the united strength of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the democratic forces in south Korea.

Therefore, if the Pak Jung Hi group steps down even now, as demanded by the south Korean people, and a new democratic figure comes to power in south Korea, we will warmly welcome it and will be able to hold north-south political negotiations at once.

Each time the struggle of the south Korean people flared up, the south Korean authorities raised a frenzied suppressive row and hurled slanders and calumnies at our Republic, while clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" by distorting facts to make it appear as if the struggle had some connection with us.

But, this is a useless row, he said, and declared:

We reaffirm here that in case a new democratic figure comes into power in south Korea and all the foreign troops are withdrawn in the future, we will as ever make every effort to convert the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and solve the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way and there will be no threat of war towards the south from the north.

One of the more urgent questions that should be solved now to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to put a decisive end to the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea, the source of tension and obstruction to peaceful reunification in Korea and rule out the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of our country.

It is entirely because the U.S. imperialists are zealously encouraging and backing the south Korean authorities that they have driven the dialogue into a rupture and are committing acts to perpetuate the national split, resorting to unheard-of fascist repression against the south Korean people and intensifying war manoeuvres.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea today is not only an urgent demand of the developing situation of our country, but also an irresistible demand of the time.

At the current 29th United Nations General Assembly, 37 U.N. member nations submitted a resolution strongly demanding the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the mask of the "U.N. forces."

This is a just proposal which fully accords with the desire of the world peaceloving people and the principle of the U.N. Charter, too.

But, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to evade the withdrawal of their troops at any cost under various unwarrantable pretexts to keep as ever south Korea as their colony and military base.

Ford, who became the new President of the United States some time ago, is going to visit south Korea before long. This is motivated by his sinister intention to directly interfere in the development of the situation of our country and maintain the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists over south Korea at whatever cost.

It is an intolerable insult to the Korean people and challenge to the world peaceloving people for Ford himself to make a trip to south Korea to patronize and cheer up the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique at a time when the south Korean people are waging a fierce struggle against the present fascist dictatorial regime.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality and Ford must not act rashly.

If the United States does not want to sustain a heavier defeat in Korea, it should not keep its troops in south Korea indefinitely, but withdraw them, so that the Pak Jung Hi clique may not commit an insane act, jumping over the fence. It is the best thing it can do.

If the U.S. imperialists fail to do so and continue to patronize and encourage the present south Korean authorities, the United States would be easily embroiled in a war, should the latter start a war in the last resort, and would be held entirely responsible for the recurrence of the war in Korea.

Today there is neither reason nor pretext for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to remain in south Korea.

In an attempt to evade the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea at all costs, the U.S. imperialists are these days arguing that the U.S. troops in south Korea are not "U.N. forces," but they are staying there under the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" and that if the "U.N. forces" are withdrawn without any guarantee for the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, there is a danger of the war occurring again in Korea.

This is, of course, a foolish ruse which can deceive no one.

At a time when the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea cannot be legalized even with the name of the "U.N. forces," it is out of question to legalize it with a "treaty" fabricated between the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique of south Korea. This is an act of swindle.

Still more preposterous is the argument of the U.S. imperialists that if the "U.N. forces" are withdrawn from south Korea without any "guarantee," the danger of war will grow.

The preservation of armistice in Korea is guaranteed not by the U.S. troops but by the consistent peaceloving efforts of the Government of our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists' sophistry self-exposes, after all, that there is no excuse whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to stay any longer in south Korea.

As widely known to the world, the Government of our Republic made in March an important proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement between our Republic and the United States on condition that the U.S. troops shall be withdrawn from south Korea, proceeding from the sincere stand to dispel the danger of war in Korea, maintain and consolidate peace and accelerate the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The United States has not made any response to this peaceful initiative of ours as yet.

We hold once again that if the United States is truly interested in the maintenance of peace in Korea and the Far Eastern area, it should give an answer to our proposal for concluding a peace agreement.

The Japanese militarists should refrain from instigating and supporting the present south Korean ruling circles and obstructing the reunification of our country.

We hold that, according to the draft joint resolution of 37 nations, the U.N. General Assembly session this year should take measures for stripping the berets of the "U.N. forces" off the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and withdrawing them to the last man, thereby helping the Korean people achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by themselves, without outside interference.

It is a powerful trend today that, internally, the south Korean people are widely rising up, strongly demanding the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique step down and, externally, the world people are resolutely demanding an earlier withdrawal of the U.S. troops wearing the mask of the "U.N. forces" from south Korea.

The present situation demands we take proper steps for this, before it is too late.

In this conviction, we propose that the representatives of the political parties and social organisations and figures of various circles in the north and the south hold a great national congress or a political consultative conference at the earliest possible date.

If such meeting is convened, we will be able to have open-hearted discussions of all questions concerning national reunification on the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement, we think.

There we might discuss, above all, the question of normalizing the dialogue between the north and the south, which is a matter of urgency now, and the question of turning the armistice into a durable peace in Korea after the withdrawal of foreign troops and, along with this, might have a debate on a number of important questions concerning the future destiny of our nation.

In his historic speech on Jun. 23, 1973, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a five-point program of national reunification whose content is: To eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south, to convene a great national congress composed of people of all strata and representatives of political parties and social organisations in the north and south, to institute a north-south confederation under the name of a single country the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the United Nations under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

At the great national congress or at the political consultative conference we might discuss and decide upon a wide range of questions, such as measures for removing antagonism and distrust and seeking national unity, not interfering in the internal affairs of the other side, measures for economic exchange and collaboration and measures for realizing all kinds of interchange and collaboration between the north and the south and instituting a confederation, as internal problems, along the line of national reunification indicated by the leader.

And, as external questions, we might also discuss and decide upon measures for proceeding together to the international arena to defend the interests of the whole nation, entering the United Nations under a single national title and jointly countering the aggressive threat of foreign countries, if there is any.

Through this course we would be able to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south, achieve national reconciliation and unity and realize the complete reunification and independence of the country by means of establishing an all-Korea, united government through north-south general elections.

Since the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops wearing the mask of "U.N. forces" from south Korea is on the order of the day, we think that we might take measures for turning the armistice into a durable peace in Korea after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

For this, bilateral military talks might be held between the military authorities of the north and the south.

There would be discussed and solved at such talks, on the principles of the north-south joint statement, questions concerning the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea including the question of guaranteeing that force shall not be used against the other side between the north and the south, the question of assuming obligation to fulfil the main provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict in Korea, the question of forming a north-south joint military commission to replace the present Military Armistice Commission and the question of stopping arms reinforcement and arms race.

This proposal of ours for realizing political negotiation between the north and south would be the best way for an overall solution of the question of national reunification at the present stage in conformity with the desire and will of the whole nation.

We believe that the fair and aboveboard stand of the Government of our Republic today for tiding over the difficulties facing our nation and accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification will enjoy full support and welcome of the entire Korean people and all the peaceloving people of the world.

The reporter extended deep thanks to the peoples of the socialist countries, peoples of the third world countries and all the peaceloving peoples the world over for their invariable positive support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

In conclusion, the reporter stressed that all the people in south Korea who love the country and are concerned for the future of the nation should actively respond to our new patriotic initiative for clearing away the tragedy of the split of the nation and accelerating the reunification of the country.

2nd Session of 10th Central Committee Of Chongryun Held Here

The 2nd Session of the 10th Congress of the Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was held on Nov. 7-9 in Tokyo.

Placed with due respect behind the platform in the hall a portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and benevolent father of Korean residents in Japan.

The situation at home and abroad is developing more and more, as the days go by, in favour of the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the fatherland, thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung. All the Chongryun workers and Korean compatriots are vigorously developing the sacred movement to promote this trend so that they may realize earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and make more Korean children learn in Korean schools by locating Koreans living in Japan, upholding the programmatic teachings of President Kim Il Sung in his speech made on Sep. 24, 1974. The meeting opened in this atmosphere of surging struggle.

Eight months have passed since the 10th Congress of Chongryun. These months were a glorious period in which Chongryun workers and Korean compatriots vigorously struggled to add lustre to great Kimilsungism with their boundless loyalty to President Kim Il Sung and a proud period in which they made epochal advances in their patriotic movement for the fatherland and nation under the paternal care of the President, overcoming trials and difficulties standing in the way.

The aim of this meeting of the Central Committee was to successfully implement President Kim Il Sung's programmatic speech of Sep. 24. To this end, Chongryun organizations must more firmly establish the ideological system of Kimilsungism to cope with the present situation and rally Korean compatriots in all walks of life as one patriotic force. In this way, it should bring about a great upsurge in its work for the reunification of the fatherland.

The meeting was an event of great significance for developing Chongryun's patriotic work onto a higher stage, by making new innovations in all fields of Chongryun's work before the 20th founding anniversary of Chongryun scheduled for May next year.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun accompanied by its vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Jong Jae Pil, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro, and its department chiefs, members of the Central Committee and members of the Audit Committee.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech titled "For a Great Upsurge in All Work of Chongryun, Let Us Uphold the Programmatic Speech Made by President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 24, 1974."

Chairman Han Duk Su clearly showed the aim of the current meeting, saying that President Kim Il Sung brightly illumined the victorious road ahead of Chongryun and League of Korean Youth in Japan in his historic speech of Sep. 24 titled "On Situation of Our Country and Tasks of League of Korean Youth in Japan."

The Chairman summarized big successes which Chongryun gained in the past period thanks to the benevolent care of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and set forth the tasks to vigorously struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and the complete independence of the country, upholding the programmatic teachings of the President to cope with the obtaining situation.

He stressed that Chongryun should, first of all, guide Koreans here to firmly arm themselves with the ideological system of Kimilsungism. He said it must educate them to warmly love and actively defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our socialist fatherland, to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and to actively support the democratic movement of the south Korean people. He mentioned that Chongryun should work hard to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, strengthening unity with the Japanese people and the other progressive peoples of the world.

In conclusion, he stressed that all Chongryun workers and Korean compatriots should energetically unfold the innovation movement to greet the 20th founding anniversary of Chongryun on May 25 next year, firmly establish the ideological system of the great *Juche* in Chongryun organizations to unite Korean compatriots here around President Kim Il Sung, and make great contribution to the reunification of the fatherland, the nation-wide cause.

The meeting reverently adopted a letter to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, a letter carrying with it the burning loyalty of all the participants.

Many members of the Central Committee took the rostrum following Chairman Han Duk Su.

In their speeches they mentioned great successes gained in the past period in the work of Chongryun for the reunification of the fatherland by firmly establishing the ideological system of Kimilsungism in Chongryun organizations.

Members of the Central Committee are firmly resolved to build up the Chongryun organizations into powerful organizations with the firm ideological system of Kimilsungism and to carry out great innovations in the work of defending the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan, promoting the reunification of the fatherland and foreign affairs, upholding the Sep. 24 speech of President Kim Il Sung.

To this end, they expressed firm resolve to consolidate the ideological system of Kimilsungism and, on its basis, strengthen the organizational unity centering on Chairman Han Duk Su so as to bring about great innovations and an upsurge in Chongryun's work by powerfully launching a massive innovation movement before the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 20th founding anniversary of Chongryun next year.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a concluding speech at the meeting.

The meeting unanimously adopted a proposal to significantly greet the 20th founding anniversary of Chongryun.

The meeting also unanimously adopted a statement supporting the democratic struggle of the south Korean people and denouncing the fascist suppression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and a petition to the Japanese Government.

The meeting closed with a powerful chorus of "We Wish the Leader a Long Life and Good Health."

All the participants were firmly resolved to consolidate the ideological system of Kimilsungism in Chongryun organizations, rally all sections of Korean compatriots as one patriotic force and effect a great upsurge in Chongryun's patriotic work by holding aloft the banner of the Sep. 24 speech of President Kim Il Sung, so that they might greet the 20th founding anniversary of Chongryun next year with high political enthusiasm and success in work.

Chairman Han Duk Su Sends Messages to Soviet, Algerian Leaders

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), sent a message of greetings to Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

In the message he, in the name of Chongryun and the entire compatriots in Japan and in his own name, extended warm congratulations and greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), sent a message on October 31 to Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, greeting the 20th anniversary of the start of the Algerian Revolution.

In the message, Chairman Han Duk Su, in the name of Chongryun and the entire Korean citizens in Japan and in his own name, extended warmest felicitations and fraternal greetings to the Algerian people on the 20th anniversary of the start of the Algerian Revolution.

He sincerely wished the Algerian people greater successes in the future struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of socialism.

Chongryun, Its Bodies Jointly Send Letter to UN Secretary General

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the Association of Korean Pressmen and Publishers in Japan, the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan, the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools, the Fellowship Society for Reunification of Koreans in Japan and the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan on Nov. 13 sent a letter in joint name to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, in connection with the debate on the Korean question at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The letter said that Chongryun and the organisations under it warmly welcome and fully approve and support the debate at the current United Nations General Assembly on the item "On the Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations," which was jointly submitted by socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries.

Noting that as the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, the question of driving them out of south Korea is one which the

(Continued on page 3)

Let's Smash Splittists' Obstructive Plots, Reunify Korea with All N.-S. Patriotic Forces

Enlarged Meeting Statement of CC of Democratic Front for Reunification of Fatherland

PYONGYANG, Nov. 8 (KCNA) —The following statement was adopted at the 63rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held in Pyongyang on November 8, at which measures were discussed for tiding over the present difficulties lying before our nation and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country:

The enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland declares as follows out of the single desire to tide over the present difficulties lying before our nation and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the grave situation in which the dialogue between the north and the south is facing a rupture and tension is growing each day in our country.

More than two years have passed since the three principles of national reunification were agreed upon at the high-level talks held between the north and the south and the historic July 4 joint statement was published.

But, contrary to the unanimous desire of the whole nation and the expectation of the world people, the dialogue between the north and the south has so far borne no fruit and the north-south relations are today returning to the pre-dialogue state.

Though the present south Korean authorities had committed grave crimes against the nation in the past, we approached the dialogue with great national tolerance from the beginning, since they responded to our proposition of negotiation and accepted the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and we have made every sincere effort to bring to success the dialogue between the north and south which was arranged with difficulty.

In the dialogue, our side raised urgent questions arising in improving the north-south relations and promoting the cause of reunification, such as the removal of the present state of military confrontation, realisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange and convocation of a political consultative conference participated in by political parties, social organizations and individual personages, and put forward more than once save-the-nation measures for carrying them into practice.

It must be noted particularly that President Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point proposition of national reunification, the keynote of which is to institute a confederation of the north and the south under the national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

All our proposals thoroughly embody the principles of the north-south joint statement; clarified there are realistic ways for dispelling misunderstanding and mistrust and seeking understanding and trust between the north and the south, pulling down the barrier of split and restoring national links, pooling the nation-wide strength of the north and the south and transcending the difference of the social systems established in the two parts of the country, and thereby accelerating the reunification of the country.

Had the proposals of our side been fully carried into practice, the north-south relations would, no doubt, have already been radically improved and a signal advance would have been made in the cause of reunification.

But, no sooner had the south Korean authorities turned on their heels after signing the north-south joint statement than they cast a dark shadow on the road of dialogue from the very start, crying that it is "nothing but a sheet of paper."

Failing to put forward any proposal helpful to great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they have refused to accept any reasonable proposal of our side in the dialogue and committed perfidy by wantonly violating the principles of the north-south joint statement behind the curtain of the dialogue, while employing a delaying tactics in the conference room.

After agreeing to solving the question of the country's reunification independently, the south Korean authorities begged for the "continued presence" in south Korea of the U.S. troops occupying there, claiming that they are "not outside force," and raced farther toward dependence on outside forces, teaming up with the Japanese reactionaries.

After agreeing to achieving national reunification by peaceful means, they sped up the "modernization of the ROK army" and introduced various new-type weapons and military equipment into south Korea from the United States on a large scale under the slogan of "build-up of strength" and "test of strength" and put spurs to war preparations.

Though they promised to promote great national unity transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and system, they established the heinous "revitalized" dictatorial system under the pretext of "backing the dialogue" and resorted to outrageous fascist repression against the patriotic democratic forces, while raising a malicious "anti-communist" din against the northern half and carrying on nation-splitting manoeuvres.

Crying for "confrontation and competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue," the south Korean authorities brought the dialogue to a deadlock and openly declared the "freeze of the status quo" of our divided country and "simultaneous admission to the United Nations" of two Koreas their "policy" in June last year, thereby seeking to perpetuate the split of the nation and making, in fact, the dialogue for reunification itself meaningless.

At the same time, Pak Jung Hi spirited a democratic figure even from an alien land and, proclaiming one murderous suppressive order after another under the pretext of "anti-communism," arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random a large number of patriotic students, intellectuals and democratic figures demanding the democratization of society and peaceful reunification and imposed penalties even upon a Christian pastor, Catholic bishop and such conservative politicians as the ex-"president" at the "military tribunal."

To justify their criminal acts in obstructing the reunification of the country and resorting to bloody suppression against the south Korean people, betraying the north-south joint statement, they caused this year, too, the "West Sea incident" and "East Sea incident" in succession, faked up a tricky political drama known as the "August 15 shooting incident" and have recklessly incident hostile feelings against the northern half under such provocative slogans as "prevail over communism" and "destroy communism."

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have massed a huge military force in the forward area and are staging almost every day noisy military exercises of all arms and services, under "imaginary" conditions of march northward, including "U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises," and deliberately aggravating tension between the north and south.

As a result, the dialogue between the north and the south has become meaningless and the situation is being brought nearer to the brink of war in our country.

All the facts show that it is entirely due to the perfidy and intrigues to perpetuate national split on the part of the south Korean authorities tailing behind U.S. imperialism in the "two Koreas" plot that the dialogue between the north and the south has been brought to a complete deadlock, despite the patient efforts of our side.

The enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland bitterly condemns the machinations to perpetuate the split of the nation and the war provocation moves openly perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi clique, perfidiously discarding the north-south joint statement, under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, as a malicious challenge to the whole nation who earnestly desires the reunification of the fatherland, and sternly denounces them in the name of the entire Korean people.

The grave difficulties lying before our nation today make it urgent to take a new, active step to tide them over and carve out the path of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

As this very juncture, a massive national salvation struggle embracing broad masses of all strata is being powerfully waged in south Korea.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Under the present condition created in our country, it is necessary for the accomplishment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland to realise the democratisation of south Korean society without fail by powerfully waging the struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea."

The struggle of students started by students of Koryo University in September under the slogan "Release the afrested students!" has rapidly spread even to local universities and colleges and high schools, to say nothing of those in Seoul, to sweep the whole of south Korea today.

They, defying the brutal repression and closure of campus by the Pak Jung Hi clique, are further expanding their fighting ranks, waging various forms of struggle every day in demand of "guarantee of campus freedom" and "abolition of the revitalized dictatorship."

A large number of believers of Catholic and other Christian organizations turned out in the struggle and they are fighting undauntedly under the slogans "Release the arrested figures!" "Stop surveillance over churches!" and "Establish democratic constitutional government!"

Public figures including the members of the "National Council for Defence of Democracy" have also risen in struggle demanding the "immediate release of the illegally arrested students and figures of various circles."

Recently, men of the press rose in struggle expressing solidarity for the struggle of people of all strata against fascism and for democracy under the slogan of "Freedom of the press," which was joined by the journalists of nearly all newspapers, radios and news agencies in Seoul and local areas.

The struggle is growing among the working masses with each passing day.

In the wake of the struggle of the workers of the Ulsan Shipyard who rose in a massive uprising under the slogan of "Wage hike," "Opposition to intelligence and repressive politics" and "Freedom of formation of trade unions," struggles for the right to existence and democracy have been incessantly waged in all areas, including the struggle of workers employed at the U.S. army organs and the struggle of the workers of the Hanguk Woolen Mill.

Many opposition figures are strongly demanding the "abolition of the revitalized dictatorship" and "enforcement of democratic constitutional government" and the voice demanding democracy against fascist dictatorship is loudly ringing out even from the bogus "national assembly."

All these struggles are being merged into a torrential flow to destroy the fascist "revitalised" dictatorial system of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a system of dependence on outside force, a system of north-south confrontation and a system of national split.

This is proved by the fact that these days south Korean students and personages of various strata are loudly shouting slogans: "Pak Jung Hi, resign from office!" "Away with the dictatorial regime!" and "Let us set up a new democratic regime!"

The massive struggle which is sweeping south Korea at this grave juncture decisive of fascist dictatorship or democracy, split or reunification, is a just struggle reflecting the vital demand of the entire south Korean people and a patriotic struggle against the perpetuation of national split and for the promotion of national reunification.

We pay our respects and extend warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the just patriotic struggle of courageous youth and students, people and democratic personages of religious, public, press, political and other circles of south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique now in a bog clamour that the struggle of the south Korean people will "jeopardize security" and "invite southward aggression." But it is no more than a last resort to threaten the people and divert their attention elsewhere.

We have already declared more than once that we have no intention to invade the south or solve the question of the country's reunification by force of arms.

We stress once again that we do not want in the future, too, to solve the question of our country's reunification by means of war.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique who are engrossed in the fascist suppression in south Korea and are betraying the fatherland and the nation and seeking to perpetuate the split of the nation are removed from the "regime" as the entire south Korean people demand, it will bring about only a favourable result for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, to say nothing of the democratization of south Korean society.

If patriotic, democratic figures come to power in place of the present south Korean authorities, a new prospect will be opened in the dialogue between the north and the south.

In this case, too, the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—which were laid down by President Kim Il Sung and which enjoy the unanimous approval and support of the whole nation and the sympathy of all the world peace-loving people, will undoubtedly serve as an immovable good basis for north-south negotiations.

If patriotic, democratic figures come to power in south Korea, we can achieve great national unity, transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems for the great cause of the nation, guarantee a durable peace in our country and smoothly solve all questions arising in the way of national reunification through negotiations and collaboration.

One of the most urgent questions in consolidating peace in our country and settling the internal affairs of the nation on the independent principle in a peaceful way is to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and remove the interference of U.S. imperialism in our internal affairs.

Tension cannot be removed in our country nor can the north-south dialogue be promoted successfully as long as there remain the U.S. imperialists, the very one imposing the tragedy of the division upon our nation and instigating the south Korean authorities to the creation of "two Koreas."

If the U.S. authorities truly want a durable peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they must no longer patronize the Pak Jung Hi clique who are running riot, brandishing bayonets against the nation, and must cancel Ford's scheduled trip to Seoul seeking a dirty purpose to save them.

The United States must know that if it keeps its armed forces in south Korea and continues patronizing the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, it may be involved in their madcap play with fire and have to bear irrevocably grave responsibility.

Today there is neither reason nor ground for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea.

The question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag is placed on the agenda of the current 29th U.N. General Assembly session, too.

The U.S. authorities must withdraw their armed forces from south Korea without delay, giving up the absurd pretext that the U.S. troops in south Korea are not "U.N. forces" and they remain there under the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty."

If there arises any question in the course of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, it can be fully settled through talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, the parties directly concerned with the question.

We take this opportunity to strongly hold once again that the U.S. authorities must accept the proposal of our Republic on concluding a peace agreement between our country and the United States.

The Japanese authorities must give up their wrong stand towards our country and refrain from any act obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to tide over the difficulties created before our nation and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is important to unite all the patriotic forces of the nation on a nation-wide scale and pool their wisdom and strength, while strengthening the national salvation struggle in the northern and southern halves of our country.

As everybody knows, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party have called for broad-range political negotiations from the first days of the north-south dialogue, and demand for participation in the nation-wide consultation about the question of reunification was repeatedly raised also by the New Democratic Party, the Democratic Unification Party and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

There is no reason why we can not realize broad political negotiations between the north and the south.

We consider that now when the prevailing situation urgently demands the improvement of the north-south relations and the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea has been placed on the order of the day, is the time when the representatives of the political parties, public organisations and personages of various strata in the north and south should sit together at one place as soon as possible.

The political consultative conference or the great national congress to be participated in by the representatives of the political parties, social organisations and personages of various strata in the north and south should, first of all, consult about the way of successfully pushing ahead with the north-south dialogue and the measures for driving the U.S. troops out of south Korea and guaranteeing a durable peace in our country.

At the conference or congress we may open-heartedly discuss all questions arising in the way of national reunification.

As internal questions, we may consult about the questions of dispelling misunderstanding and mistrust, promoting unity and materializing many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south and instituting a north-south confederation.

As external questions, we may consult about the questions of jointly proceeding to the international arena to defend the interests of the whole nation, entering the United Nations under a single national title and jointly coping with foreign aggression.

At the same time, we consider that to convert the armistice into a durable peace in our country after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, bilateral military talks can be held between the military authorities of the north and south, at which relevant practical measures including the question of organising the north-south joint military commission to replace the existing Military Armistice Commission can be discussed and adopted.

Today the overwhelming majority of the people in our country want the earliest realisation of the national reunification and those who seek the perpetuation of the national split are only few.

Therefore, if representatives of the political parties and social organisations and personages of all strata in the north and south sit together at one place, effective national salvation measure can certainly be taken to tide over the prevailing difficulties.

We firmly believe that all the people of south Korea who love the country and are concerned for the future of the nation will actively respond to our new patriotic initiative to overcome the difficulties facing the nation and bring earlier the reunification of the fatherland.

We also believe that the peoples of the socialist countries, peoples of the third world countries and all the peace-loving people of the world will in the future, too, actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country in an independent and peaceful way free from foreign interference.

Our fatherland is one and our nation can never be divided into two.

The aspirations of the entire Korean people to get rid of the tragedy of the national split and enjoy eternal prosperity in a reunified fatherland are merging into one and no force on earth can hold in check this historical trend.

The enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the conviction that if the entire patriotic forces in the north and south, at home and abroad, unite on a nation-wide scale, uphold the principles of the north-south joint statement and powerfully wage the struggle for their implementation, they will smash the obstructionist manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists and certainly realize the sacred cause of national reunification.

Chongryun Supports Patriotic Initiative of CC, DFRF

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made public on November 12 a statement fully supporting the new patriotic declaration of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland adopted by its 63rd Enlarged Meeting.

The 63rd Enlarged Meeting declared that if a great national congress or a political consultative conference was convened between north and south, through such a meeting, it might be possible to discuss and solve many internal and external problems —removal of misunderstanding and mistrust between the two sides, materialization of many-sided collaboration and exchange, membership in the U.N. under a single national title and so on. Along with this, to convert the armistice into a durable peace in our country after the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from south Korea, bilateral military talks can be held between the military authorities of the north and south, at which relevant practical measures can be discussed and sought. The Chongryun statement noted these points and expressed active approval for them, representing the unanimous will of the Korean compatriots in Japan who are vigorously marching with earnest desire for realization of national reunification.

It continued:

Particularly President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, set forth the well-known five-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland which now enjoys the absolute support and sympathy not only of the Korean people but of people the world over.

If the proposals advanced by the Government of the Republic had been carried into practice, the relations between the north and south would have been fundamentally improved and epochal progress made in promoting the reunification of the fatherland.

Saying that the Pak Jung Hi clique violated the north-south joint statement from the first day of its signing so that they might actively help in the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate the division of the country, the statement went on:

Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan will surely give unlimited support to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of the society, regarding it as their lofty national duty to do so.

All the south Korean people including various political parties, public organizations and personages concerned about the future of the fatherland and nation and aspiring after national reunification, must actively respond to the patriotic proposal adopted at the current enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, a proposal calling for a great national congress or a political consultative conference.

Chongryun, as the dignified organization of the overseas compatriots of the DPRK representing the will and interests of all the Koreans in Japan who urgently desire the country's reunification, solemnly supports the stand of vigorously developing a nation-wide struggle for the early convocation of a great national congress or a political consultative conference.

Making the three principles and the five-point programme for the national reunification proposed by the leader widely known among Japanese people and people of other countries of the world, the Chongryun workers and compatriots are working hard to lead them to express active support for the righteous struggle of the Korean people to realize the country's reunification independently, peacefully and without outside interference.

The struggle of the Korean people is invincible—their struggle for the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification—and the day is not far when the whole Korean nation will fully enjoy a happy life in a reunified fatherland.

(Continued from Page 2)

United Nations should solve on its own responsibility, the letter stressed that the United Nations should adopt the resolution of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag which was submitted to the current General Assembly session.

The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea forthwith. This is an indispensable prerequisite to the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

We strongly demand that the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly correctly understand the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, decide to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag and adopt a concrete measure for it.

Idea of Independence: Ideological Basis Of Third World Peoples' Unity

PYONGYANG, Nov. 11 (KCNA) —The peoples of the third world who were merely the object of history in the past have appeared on the new historical arena as masters along the road of independence in recent years. They are displaying to the full their united strength as the new emerging political forces propelling the history of mankind.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

When the third world countries unite politically and closely cooperate with each other economically on the basis of independence, they will display a great strength, catch up with the developed countries in a short period and smash the imperialists' neo-colonial policy of subjugation and economic aggression and there will be nothing impossible for them.

This proposition of the leader is a great idea expounding the ideological basis of the unity of the peoples of the third world countries and the might of their unity based on the idea of independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the great *Juche* idea, explicated the basis of the idea on strengthening to the maximum the militant unity of the peoples of the third world countries.

The unity of the third world countries which assume an important mission and duty assigned by history and revolution is the source of their invincible might in the common struggle for the common cause.

What constitutes the ideological basis of the unity of the peoples of the third world countries is the idea of independence. This is because the idea of independence is the great idea in which the demand and aspiration of the peoples of the third world countries are most correctly reflected.

The third world comprises countries with different social systems and people with different ideas, political views and beliefs.

Despite of such differences, all the countries and peoples of the third world take the idea of independence as their creed and aspire after the independent development.

The peoples of the third world countries have risen up to achieve the complete political independence and are fighting to fully exercise the national sovereignty not only in the internal affairs but also in the external relations and in the international arena.

To achieve the complete political independence is the aspiration cherished by all the peoples of the third world countries who lived without rights under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism for a long time in the past.

The peoples of the third world countries are vigorously advancing along the road of independence, keenly conscious of the truth that the independence is an inalienable right of every nation and that only the nation which maintains independence can enjoy happiness and honour and only those nations with independence can achieve genuine national independence and prosperity.

Many countries of the third world formally take the independence as the guiding compass in their state activities. The political and ideological commonness of the peoples of the third world countries who take the idea of independence as their creed and aspire after the independent development is a firm foundation of their monolithic unity.

The third world which is advancing under the uplifted banner of independence is the main force deciding the historical development of our times.

Invincible is the strength of the third world people who are united rock-firm and advancing under the banner of the idea of independence.

The third world countries can achieve the firmest unity and make this unity most solid by basing themselves on the idea of independence.

This is because the independent development renders it possible for all countries and peoples of the third world to fight on shoulder to shoulder on the common front against imperialism and for the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation and social progress and national prosperity. This is also because only the unity based on the independence is the firm unity in which are embodied the noble principles of independence, mutual respect, equality and internationalism. A genuine and firm unity is unthinkable where dictates and oppression, flunkeyism and submission prevail.

By achieving the unity based on the idea of independence, the third world can unite itself under the most advanced ideological banner of our times, deal a telling blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and make a great contribution to the liberation and progress of mankind.

This was clearly proved by the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers last year, the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session, the Sixth U.N. Special Conference on Raw Material and Development and the Third U.N. Conference on Sea Laws.

The firm militant unity and solid bond of the peoples of the third world countries based on the idea of independence are, indeed, a sure guarantee for the victory of the cause of struggle against imperialism and for independence and a great factor in promoting the victory of the world revolution by strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world and giving a powerful impetus to the trend of the independent development of our times.

The Korean people who take the immortal *Juche* idea founded by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the guiding idea and fight to embody this great idea in all the domains of the state activities value the unity and cooperation with the peoples of the third world countries based on the idea of independence and exert every possible effort to strengthen them.

Our people will as ever join hands with the peoples of the third world countries in the common struggle against all manner of aggression and interference of the imperialists and colonialists and actively support and encourage their revolutionary struggle with might and main.

Most afraid of the unity of the peoples of the third world countries the imperialist reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism are viciously running amuck to strangle the anti-imperialist forces one by one. But, they are bound to meet fiasco. No force on earth can undermine the unity of the peoples of the third world countries aspiring after the independence. The peoples of the third world countries will build up faster and better the ever prosperous new Asia, Africa and Latin America and make a great contribution to the cause of liberation and progress of mankind by attaining the firmest unity based on the independence.

S. Korean People Will Surely Mete Out Severe Punishment to Traitor Pak

S. Koreans Continue Anti-Pak Struggle

Religionists

South Korean Catholic churchmen in Seoul and 13 other cities including Kwangju, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu, Chonju and Riri rose in struggle on Nov. 11 against the vicious "revitalised" dictatorship and fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and for human rights and democratic freedom.

In Seoul meetings were held that day in different churches, which were attended by more than 10,000 churchmen.

Over 3,000 churchmen gathered in the Myongdong church in Seoul and held a meeting from 7 in the evening denouncing the bestial repressive atrocities of the fascist bandits and demanding the guarantee of human rights and the release of arrested personages.

They declared: "We oppose the political system under which democracy is trampled underfoot, the masses of people are victimised and power is abused only for the interests of the ruling circles."

They stated that they "strive for genuine freedom, democracy and peace in the reality of today where human dignity has fallen to the ground and the elementary rights of the people are infringed upon."

The meeting was addressed by professor Pak of Catholic Theological College and other personages of various strata.

It is reported that the meeting was attended by democratic figure Kim Dae Jung who is in domiciliary confinement in Seoul after he was kidnapped from Tokyo by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits and his wife.

After the meeting the attendants, holding burning candles in their hands, staged a demonstration shouting "Abolish the revitalized constitution," "Release arrested personages and students" and "Guarantee human rights and democracy" in the compound of the church.

Synchronizing with the meeting in Seoul that day, over 300 Catholic churchmen in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, held a meeting and demonstration opposing the "revitalized" dictatorship and demanding the release of arrested personages and the guarantee of human rights.

They adopted a four-point resolution demanding the "abolition of the revitalized constitution" and "release of arrested personages and students" and then went over to a demonstration.

In Inchon of Kyonggi Province, too, more than 1,000 churchmen held a meeting against the dictatorship and fascism and for democracy.

Besides, meetings were held that day in Chonju and Riri each participated in by more than 1,000 churchmen and similar massive meetings and demonstrations took place in Pusan, Taegu and other cities.

Earlier on Nov. 5 women believers affiliated with the federation of young women's Christian associations of south Korea held meetings respectively in Seoul, Pusan, Taejon, Taegu, Kwangju and ten other cities to denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' suppression of patriotic and democratic figures and unanimously demanded the release of arrested and imprisoned democratic figures, and democratic rights and freedom.

Over 2,000 south Korean Catholics held a meeting on Nov. 6 at the Myongdong church in central district, Seoul, denouncing the never-to-be-condoned treacherous acts and monstrous fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique and published the second declaration on the situation against the "revitalized" dictatorship.

They published the second declaration on the situation against fascism and for democracy.

In the declaration they demanded: "Abolish the revitalized constitution and enforce democratic constitutional government!" and "Nullify the emergency measures and immediately release bishop Chi Hak Sun and churchmen, professors and students under detention!"

"The national Catholic priests group for realizing justice," a body of Catholic fathers covering the whole of south Korea, demanded the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang apologize for its suppression of religion.

This demand for apology is contained in a letter of protest to the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang dated Nov. 6.

Students

Over one thousand students of the engineering college of Seoul University held on Nov. 7 an indignation meeting denouncing the "revitalized" dictatorship and filthy corruption of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang and then entered a demonstration and stone battle.

At the indignation meeting seething with curses and hatred for the gang of traitors, the students adopted a resolution of eight-point demands including "abolish the revitalized constitution," "disclose the property of the ruling circles to the public" and "release the arrested students and democratic figures."

When a highranking official of "Chongwadae," den of traitor Pak Jung Hi taking the last breath, appeared in the "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul in the morning of Nov. 8 to give a "lecture" with the aim of placating and hoodwinking the students, more than 100 students of the college held an indignation meeting in the hall which was arranged for the lecture, bitterly denouncing the irregularities and fascist suppression by the fascist bandits of Pak Jung Hi, traitor for all ages.

The students affiliated with the students association of the Kyongdong church in Seoul on Nov. 10 gathered in the church and held a meeting against the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and for the right to existence and democratic freedom and staged a torchlight demonstration.

The meeting adopted a five-point declaration stating that "we will keep up our struggle for the abrogation of the revitalised constitution and for the right to existence and democratic rights."

Opposition Party

The south Korean opposition parties are actively supporting and encouraging the just anti-"government" struggle the south Korean students are waging persistently these days, shouting "Pak Jung Hi, resign" and "Away with the dictatorial regime."

On Nov. 10 more than 40 local representatives of the "promotion committee for revision of the constitution" of the Democratic Unification Party held a meeting in their party building in Rakwon-dong, Chongro district, Seoul, and waged an all-night sit-in struggle, expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the students demanding "campus freedom" and "abolition of the revitalized dictatorship."

Reporters of "Radio Tonga", "Tonga Ilbo"

"Radio Tonga" in Seoul suspended broadcasting at noon on Nov. 12 and launched a slowdown.

The radio launched this struggle to join the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" under the same management who had started a slowdown earlier.

The journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" intended to prominently carry a photo-illustrated report on its front page or social news page that large-scale meetings and demonstration struggles of Catholics opposing the "revitalized system" and "corrupt policy" of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and demanding the guarantee of human rights and democracy had been staged all at once in Seoul and 13 other cities of south Korea on the evening of Nov. 11.

But, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang perpetrated unwarranted interference to bar such editing of the newspaper and deliberately dwarfed the news of the struggle of the believers against them by mobilizing agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency." Then the entire journalists and editors of the newspaper went on a slowdown strike, strongly protesting against it and refused newspaper editing.

A foreign press report from Seoul said that the reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" were continuing the joint slowdown strike at 2: 30 p.m. on Nov. 12.

Catholic priests attended the prayer meeting for democracy at Myongdong Catholic church in Seoul on Nov. 11.

Indelible Crimes of Pak Jung Hi Clique

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, while bestially suppressing the south Korean people and clinging to the murderous rule, is shamelessly trying to whitewash his true colours with the mask of "nation" and so forth. This is the double-dealing tactics of the traitor in a serious predicament.

With no trick can traitor Pak Jung Hi cover up his treacherous acts.

Referring to the fact that the south Korean puppet clique are intensifying their collusion with the Japanese militarists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Those taking the lead in conspiring with Japanese imperialism are the same stooges who served it faithfully in the past, too. Refusing to repent of their past crimes, they have now again become the cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism and their old master, Japanese militarism."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is not only a cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism. He was and is also a pro-Japanese quisling. This is why the south Korean people call traitor Pak Jung Hi "Okamoto governor-general of revitalisation."

In the autumn of last year when the south Korean workers hired at Japanese factories in Masan, Changwon, Kurodong and various other places of south Korea rose in succession in struggle against national humiliation and discrimination, maltreatment, starvation wages, unreasonable dismissal and violence, traitor Pak Jung Hi disclosed his true colours as a pro-Japanese stooge. He let loose intelligence agents and police to bestially suppress the workers who rose for dignity as Koreans and the right to existence and openly defended the Japanese enterprisers, acting as one protecting the concessions of the Japanese marauders and ensuring their colonial superprofits.

It is known to everyone that there has been no change in the nature of traitor Pak Jung Hi as a pro-Japanese stooge.

U.S. journalist Pond in her article contributed to the "Christian Science Monitor" of May 22 wrote that Pak Jung Hi who served the Japanese "imperial army" as an officer "still has the old mentality of the Japanese army."

Mun Myong Ja, a former reporter of south Korean Radio Munhwa, stressed in the original text of her lecture that there is no difference between the murderous atrocities of Pak Jung Hi today against compatriots in south Korea and the "ogrish crimes" he had committed in the days of "lieutenant Okamoto of the Japanese imperial army."

All these remind one of the acts of traitor Pak Jung Hi in the past when he was called a "Japanese of special class."

Lieutenant general Nagumo, who was the director of the Japanese military academy when Pak Jung Hi graduated from it, said: "Okamoto Minoru (Japanese name of Pak Jung Hi) is a Korean. But he is a true Japanese in the spirit. Those who are so loyal to his imperial majesty as Okamoto Minoru are few and far between even among the Japanese people".

Earlier, traitor Pak Jung Hi was admitted to the puppet Manchukuo military academy after he wrote a letter of application with his blood, pledging himself to be a "loyal subject" of the "emperor." Speaking at the graduation ceremony, he said: I pledge myself with my whole heart to lay down my life like cherry blossoms in the sacred war for defending the realm of peace and prosperity and establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Such "Japanese mentality" of traitor Pak Jung Hi has not changed and makes itself felt today, too, in his words and deeds.

This traitor is a butcher to the fellow countrymen. But he changes his demeanour before his Japanese masters. He called his masters in Japanese "brother" and "father" and said: "Even if I am called the second Li Wan Yong, I will conclude the ROK-Japan treaty" and realise "ROK-Japan cooperation." "I will learn from the 1868 restoration of Japan." "I will work in the spirit of the Japanese loyalists." Little wonder, after he usurped puppet power through the May 16 "military coup" he, on his way to the U.S. master, stopped over at the Haneda Airport, Tokyo, and "bowed to the direction of the imperial palace of Japan" to the astonishment of people.

It is understandable that the Japanese militarists jumped for joy, seeing this "Japanese of special class." Their joy has increased still more since traitor Pak Jung Hi started brandishing the bayonet more feverishly in Oct. 1972 under the slogan "revitalisation is the supreme goal." This is because Pak Jung Hi who babbled that he would "learn from the 1868 restoration" was translating his words into practice, clamouring about "revitalisation."

In the chapter "Korean restoration and central figures" of the book "restoration and profiles" published in the period of the "government general rule" of Japanese imperialism before August 15, 1945, the Japanese author called the period from the closing days of the Li dynasty to the conversion of Korea into a colony of Japanese imperialism the "course of restoration" and described Song Byong Jun, Li Yong Gu, Li Wan Yong and other traitors who actively helped Japanese imperialism in its "annexation" of Korea "patriots of the restoration."

Today traitor Pak Jung Hi, selling off south Korea to militarist Japan under the new signboard of "revitalisation," enjoys the undivided trust and favour of his master.

In the past Li Wan Yong, betraying the will of the whole nation, took an active part in concluding the "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" and continued, as pro-Japanese "prime minister," his treacherous acts against the nation. Today traitor Pak Jung Hi, having concluded the "ROK-Japan treaty" and "agreements" in defiance of the opposition and rejection of the entire Korean people, is ushering the Japanese militarist aggressors again into south Korea, giving a free hand to the Japanese capitalists to plunder and exploit without restriction the resources and labour in all parts of south Korea under the name of "export free zone," "industrial zone," "bonded goods processing" and "induction of direct investment." He provides the Japanese enterprisers with all privileges and protects them in every way, harshly putting down the struggle of the south Korean workers for national dignity and existence. It is quite natural that the Japanese masters lavish praises on him.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have offered not only the economic arteries of south Korea on the ground but also the marine resources and sea-bed resources of south Korea to the Japanese capitalists through the "ROK-Japan fisheries agreement" and "continental shelf development agreement" and transferred even industrial ownership to the Japanese capitalists. South Korea has been turned into a commodity market of Japanese trading firms and reduced to the ground for pollution industries of Japan and is being colonized still more by the Japanese economy.

Furthermore, traitor Pak Jung Hi is hard at work to offer cheap labour to the Japanese monopoly capitalists under the name of "man power export," "seasonal emigration," "emigration for acquiring technique" and "overseas employment" and fostered even the "Kisaeng tourism" for the Japanese, committing without hesitation the treacherous act of insulting south Korean women and infringing upon their human right.

To leave traitor Pak Jung Hi to commit pro-Japanese treacherous acts at will is to connive at the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarists to restore their colonial domination over south Korea by using this traitor as a guide and allow them to lay one more grave obstacle on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean people who are determined not to tolerate any longer the misfortunes and sufferings caused by the division will certainly mete out a severe punishment to pro-Japanese traitor Pak Jung Hi, "Okamoto governor general of revitalisation."

(KCNA)

Voices against Ford's Trip to Seoul

S. Korean People

Kim Yong Sam, boss of the New Democratic Party, a south Korean opposition party, recently said that he opposed the forthcoming visit of Ford, the new boss of U.S. imperialism, to south Korea which is intended to encourage the Pak Jung Hi clique bent on fascist repression.

The general federation of Christian students of south Korea on Nov. 2 issued a four-point declaration stressing that "we state that we resolutely oppose Ford's trip to south Korea".

In the declaration the general federation of Christian students "demanding a democratic government in south Korea" said: "violation of human rights and policy of suppression are prevailing in south Korea. Ford's trip to south Korea at this juncture will be a confirmation of the ruling system of the present regime which has trampled underfoot democracy."

More than 1,500 Catholic churchmen held a meeting on November 6 in Seoul against the projected criminal junket of Ford to south Korea.

Foreign religionists in south Korea also held a meeting in Seoul that day and opposed Ford's trip to south Korea.

At around 9 hours on the evening of November 11, over 40 family members of patriotic students and figures of various circles who had been arrested and jailed under the notorious "emergency measures" of the fascist clique held a meeting all night at the hall of Catholic girl students in Myongdong, central district of Seoul, and made public an appeal demanding the cancellation of Ford's projected south Korean junket.

Attending there were mother of Li Chol, student of the liberal art and sciences college of Seoul University, mother of poet Kim Ji Ha, wife of pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, younger brother of Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun and wife of ex-"president" Yun Bo Son.

"ROK" Youth Here

The "Hanguk Youth Union" (Hanchong) held a news conference in Tokyo on Nov. 7 and denounced the south Korean trip of Ford, the boss of U.S. imperialism.

They made public a letter of request to Ford which had been adopted at the "central meeting of ROK Youth in Japan for joining the struggle of the south Korean youth and students for democracy and demanding the resignation of the Pak dictatorial regime" held on November 5.

Prior to the news conference, they rushed to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo in the afternoon that day, met its third secretary and handed him the letter of request addressed to Ford.

Koreans in U.S.

Rim Chang Yong and other Koreans in the United States held a meeting against the trip of Ford to south Korea and waged a demonstration in New York on Oct. 19.

They strongly held that "Ford must not go to south Korea!" pungently exposing and denouncing the heinous aim of the projected trip of Ford who plans to fly to south Korea late in November to directly examine the war preparations there, have criminal confabs with the south Korean puppets, especially give a shot in the arm to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have been driven deeper into a serious crisis than ever before amidst the flames of the furious anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean students and people of different strata and their struggle against fascism and for democracy at present and keep these scoundrels as tools of aggression and war.

They adopted a declaration at the meeting and manifested their firm determination to check Ford's trip to south Korea.

U.S. Scholars, Religionists

The "Committee on Human Rights in South Korea" consisting of scholars and clerics of the United States on Oct. 30 sent a letter respectively to U.S. President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger, the villains, demanding that the planned trip of Ford to south Korea be cancelled,

The letter said: "It would be most undesirable for the president to trip to south Korea where the patriots are unjustly held in prison and 'president' Pak continues to affirm his right to silence opposition by arrest without warrant, harsh interrogation and secret courts-martial." They demanded that Ford should give up the planned trip to south Korea.

The letter was signed by more than 40 scholars and clerics of the United States including Reischauer, former American Ambassador to Japan and now a professor at Harvard University; Sterling W. Cary, President of the 32-Denomination National Council of Churches; William J. Mointire, Secretary General of the Maryknoll Missionaries; and Dean Krister Stendall of Harvard Divinity School.

Progressive Americans Here

The representatives of the "Ad Hoc Committee against President Ford's Trip to S. Korea" which is composed of the progressive American scholars, pressmen, students and religionists in Japan lodged a protest against the U.S. Embassy here on Nov. 14 and handed the open letter signed by 241 Americans residing in Japan.

The open letter to President Gerald R. Ford reads:

As concerned American citizens in Japan, we are appalled by your plan to visit south Korea. It expresses support for a regime that denies its citizens all elementary human and political rights.

You promised us honesty and virtue in politics. Is endorsement of dictator Park Chung Hee consistent with your professed ideals for America? You certainly have access to information on Park's dictatorial rule and can understand why Congress is reducing involvement with repressive governments in Asia. In such circumstances, your visit to Seoul would be an affront to the ideals of the American people. Worse, it would be a cruel blow to the life and death struggle of the Korean people for freedom, justice and democracy.

President Park, like Presidents Thieu and Marcos, is hated and feared by his own people. These dictators survive only with outside help. Your visit to south Korea would encourage Park to continue repressive policies in defiance of the Korean people and international opinion. Your visit would also serve notice that the President of the United States is deaf to the cries of those tortured in the KCIA's Namsan interrogation rooms, in South Vietnam's tiger cages and in the Philippines' detention camps.

In the strongest possible political and moral terms, we urge you to cancel your visit to south Korea.

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (8)

Miserable Defeat of Aggressors

(Continued from No. 712 issue)

The U.S. imperialists exposed themselves before the world as the most ferocious enemy of human beings through the Korean War.

However, they could not bring to their knees the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

At the end of a fierce war which lasted for three years, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the armistice agreement on the very spot where they had provoked the aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists had mobilized on the Korean front huge armed forces, more than two million strong, including one-third of their total ground forces, one-fifth of their air force, and a greater part of their Pacific Fleet, plus troops from their 15 satellite countries and the Syngman Rhee puppet troops and plus large quantities of combat equipment.

During the war, the U.S. imperialists consumed 7,300,000 tons of war equipment, nearly 11 times as much as the amount used by them in the Pacific theatre during World War II and spent war expenditures amounting to 20 billion dollars.

The Korean people safeguarded their fatherland at the cost of their blood against the intrusion of the united forces of imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of their "invincibility" and finally protected the independence and honour of their country.

The Korean people dedicated themselves entirely to the struggle against the aggressors, determined not to be a homeless nation again.

The just struggle waged by the Korean people was actively supported by the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people all over the world.

The heroic struggle of the indomitable Korean people finally defeated the aggressors.

During the war, the U.S. imperialist lost manpower totaling over 1,093,000 including more than 397,000 U.S. troops, and large quantities of war equipment including over 12,000 aircraft, over 560 warships and over 300 tanks.

This was the first miserable defeat of the U.S. imperialists in their history.

The just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people for the freedom and independence of the fatherland smashed into smithereens the myth of "almighty" U.S. imperialists. It also completely exposed the vicious nature of American style "democracy."

The Korean War showed the patent truth that the days were gone forever when the imperialists could conquer and plunder peoples at random in the East.

U.S. Imperialists Obstruct Korea's Peaceful Reunification

The Korean armistice created a new condition favorable for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

The Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved," and it provides that "the military commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc. (Provision 60, Article 4, the Korean Armistice Agreement)

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has faithfully observed the armistice agreement and made positive efforts for its realization.

However, the U.S. imperialists who were compelled to sign the armistice agreement as a result of their defeat in their aggressive war began to act contrary to the purposes of the agreement and obligations imposed on them by it, without giving up their ambition—aggression against Korea.

On August 8, 1953, the U.S. imperialists concluded a "ROK-U.S. mutual defense pact" with the south Korean puppet clique. By concluding this pact, south Korea permitted the U.S. to deploy its air, ground and naval forces in and around south Korea to enjoy this right "indefinitely." At the same time, this pact permitted the U.S. imperialists to interfere in the internal affairs of south Korea without restriction.

This pact, needless to say, is a fully aggressive and subordinate one for south Korea which openly paves the way for the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The conclusion of this treaty was a vicious and traitorous act of the U.S. imperialists against the armistice agreement which provides that all the foreign troops stationed in Korea be withdrawn and that the Korean problem be solved through peaceful means.

In December 1953, the U.S. imperialists even refused to hold a political conference stipulated in the armistice agreement, by unilaterally absenting themselves from the preparatory talks between both sides in Panmunjom which was to be held in preparation for a political conference.

This patently shows the fact that the U.S. imperialists were going to save their aggressive policy which had been in total bankruptcy since the conclusion of the armistice agreement. The U.S. imperialists also tried to maintain their colonial rule in south Korea, in order to keep south Korea as their strategic military base for new war provocations, and obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

Expectations held by the peace-loving people over the world when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, were trampled down one by one by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists who boycotted the political conference, continued to ignore Provision 51 of the armistice agreement which provides for the mission of the neutral nations committee for the return of war prisoners and surrendered war prisoners amounting to over 21,000 to the Syngman Rhee troops and the Chiang Kai-shek clique in January, 1954 in defiance of suggestion of the neutral nations committee for the return of war prisoners.

Earlier, the U.S. imperialists, manipulating the Syngman Rhee clique, detained over 27,000 war prisoners of our side under their custody only ten days after an agreement on the return of war prisoners was concluded between the both sides on June 18, 1953.

The U.S. imperialists proceeded to increase in earnest the military forces in south Korea—the forces of the south Korean puppet clique were increased to over 700,000 in number from 16 divisions at the times of the conclusion of the armistice agreement to 31 divisions—in violation of Provision 13 of the armistice agreement which prohibits any increase in military strength as well as introduction of war materials into Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, frantically manoeuvring to increase the military forces, committed the act of barring the inspection groups of the neutral nations from south Korea in June, 1956 and went so far as to openly declare the unilateral abolition of Provision 13 which provides for the prohibition of introduction of war materials into Korea, or areas around it.

After they abolished Provision 13, the U.S. imperialists began to convert south Korea into a base for nuclear missiles. During July and August in 1957, they reorganized the U.S. aggressive troops stationed in south Korea into nuclear divisions and in October that year made the first mechanized division stationed in Japan a nuclear division and sent it to south Korea.

After that the U.S. imperialists introduced into south Korea various kinds of rocket units as "Honest John" unit and a 280 mm cannons battalion and a "Matador" missile units between the end of 1957 and August 1958. They continued to bring "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" missiles into south Korea in 1959.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists continued war provocations against and intrusion into the territory of our country.

Owing to the aggressive acts by the U.S. imperialists, the Korean Armistice Agreement has been in an unstable state, as tension continues to prevail in Korea.

(To be continued)

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